IMPORTANT PROM WASHINGTON.

Severe Order from the President in Regard to Rebet Treatment of Colored Troops.

Protection to be Given Alike to All Soldiers of the United States.

Retaliation to be Made in Case of Violation of the Laws of War.

Rebel Prisoners to be Executed or Placed at Hard Labor on the Public Works.

do.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDER-NO. 252.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863.

The following order of the President is published fo

he public service. The law of nations and the usages one of war, as carried on by civilized Powers, ermit no distinction as to color in the treatment of pri ars of war as public enemies. To sell or enslave any tost the laws of war, is a relapse into burbarism and United States will give the same protection to iers, and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any es of his color the offence shall be rurnished by

placed at hard labor on the public works, and atiqued at such labor until the other shall be released

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townson, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DRAFT.

Atthough no orders to that effect have been promutated, it is rumored here that if the draft of the drat less under the recent euro/meat is considered insufficent, draft will be made without delay upon the second class. The delay in carrying out the draft in New York is artly owing to the fact that there are great mistakes in he enrolment lists. In a was number of wars the second out lists. In a vast number of cases the us retered on the New York lists, thereby swelling the quo-of that city coormously. These mistakes must be cor-sted; at least to some extent, before the draft can be de the draft will go on in New York, as it has done or as doing elsewhere. Probably all will be in readiness for it in the course of this week.

The appropagators categorined of immediate hostilities between this government and Great Britain, growing out of the decision in the Alexandra case, are somewhat abated. It is now believed that the judgment of the inferior court in favor of the defendants will be reversed by the tribunal to which it has been appealed. The determined tone of Secretary Seward in regard to the outrage on all international rights by the protection afforded to the construction in English navy yards and the harboring in English ports of piratical craft and armed vessels, intended to prey upon American commerce, has doubtless occasioned Lord Russell and the British government to consider gravely the subject presented, and there are indications that this outrage will not at least openly be continued.

PATRIET OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Paymaster General has directed paymasters to make up their rolls as rapidly as possible, in order that the Army of the Potomac may be paid up to the lat of June. The proparation of the rolls has unavoidably been delayed, owing to recent active movements of the troops.

delayed, owing to recent active movements of the troops.

ARREST OF TRATTORS AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

About ten days age some of Colenet Paker's detective force arrested at Brentsville a party en reale for Richmond, upon whom were found some very important documents from this city, addressed to Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States. Among them were accurate maps of all the fortifications and defences of this city, and a description of the character of the works, the number of guns in each, and the strength of their garrisons also a statement that the rolls would be forwarded by a different channel. It is not known what rolls were aligued to. The documents have been field in the War Department, and the matter is still under investigation.

About minight last night fire was communicated to the hay in the government shorts and toe house near the encument by an incondiary. About four hundred and titly bales of hay and one thousand tons of ice were descroyed. The fire extended to the adjacent stables, all the movable property in which, including the horses, were saved. The progress of the fire was arrested by pulling down portions of the buildings.

ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN HARTER. Captain E. L. Hartze was quite severely injured last this while returning from Camp Wyndham in a light wagon. The horse took fright at an approaching locomo-tive on the railroad, and, the axie breaking, the whole party to the wagon including Colonel Wyndham, were thrown down an embankment. Colonel Wyndham was

It is now known that the delay in the removal of Gen. It is now known that the delay in the removal of Gen.
decker from the command of the Army of the Potomac
was occasioned by the desire that General Banks should
take his blace. With this view General Franklia was
sent to Louisiana to relieve General Banks; but the movement of the army into Maryland was too sudden for the
consummation of the project previous to the affair at
Gettysburg, since which it is understood that the idea of
placing Banks in command of the army of the Potomac

There is no doubt whatever that General Sickles will command of the Third Army corps as soon as be is able to return to the field.

Society and the State of New York to the Tammany regi-ment, which were both too beavy and two costly for field service, are in charge of Capta in Hartz, of the Quarter-master's Department here. This regiment has been re-deced to a axistyon, and the dags, although protected fr m the storm of bittle have been represented upon many a hard fought fail, where little would have been left of their original beauty.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON. The idea suggested in the fridanc correspondence that there was danger of resistance to the draft here is per-

THE ORGANIZATION OF MORT NEGRO REGIMENTS. Adjutant Coneral Thomas starts to-morrow for Vicinburg to complete the work of organizing negro regiments

for the maintenance of the free navigation of the Missis-sippi. He expects to have one hundred thousand under arms. Jeeoph W. Ware, recently editor of the Chronicle, of this city, will accompany General Thomas as private

ATTEMPTED MUTINY AT CAMP WYNDHAM. At Camp Wynaham last night some of the soldiers at-tempted muticy. The guard was quickly called, and the rioters were fired upon and dispersed. Some ton or twelve were wounded. Bad liquer, procured from the numerous

EXTEA WORK AT THE WASHINGTON MAYY YARD.

Coptain Wise, of the Ordinance Bureau of the Navy Department, has given orders that no hands in the Ordinance Department of the Navy Yard shall hereafter receive pay for work done in extra hours, except in case of great exigency. It is stated that some persons in the yard have been in the receipt of large sums for such

The United States revenue steamer Miami is coaling at the Navy Yard for a trip to New York.

CAPTORE OF A RESEL SCHOONER.

The steamer Resolute, of the Potomic Sotilia, has captured a schooner in Cone river, Va., which had on board a large quintity of whiskey.

TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

There is no doubt of the truth of the report that reached here some time since that Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, has taken the oath of allegiance to the federal

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. D. W. Middleton, Esq., Deputy Clerk, is now in charge of the office of Supreme Court of the United States, and to

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

End of the Rebel Raid-Capture of Rebel Prisoners, &c.

Stamford, Ky., yesterday.
Colonel Sanders reports to General Burnside having captured three hundred and fifty rebels near the Cumberland river. Including Colonel Ashby. The balance of the raiders are rapidly retreating, having abandoned their piumier at Irvin, Ky.

Our St. Louis Correspondence.
St. Louis, July 23, 1863.
Singular Story about General Price—St. Louis Nimrode
Gobbled by Guerillas—Free Trade on the Missistypi—Arrical from New Orlanns—Remankie Incidents, Sc., &c.
While the rebels continue to carry on a predatory warhouse of an early remans of Missouri fare in this State, all hopes of an early rescue of Misso from the dominion of the "damned Yankees" have non-expired in the breasts of the Southern sympathisers. service, took the eath more than a year ago, and has lived quietly on his father's plantation, near Brunawick, on the Missouri river, ever since. He has frequently oxpressed his disgust for the rebellion, and through his efforts a polition is now circulating in the interior, addressed to the President, asking an amnesty for Major General Sterling Price. The assurance is partially given by his son that, if allowed to return unmolested, General Price will deport himself as a loyal citizan. The people of Missouri bave been informed on many occasions that Sterling Price was dragged into this rebellion against his will, and that he was at heart a Union man. The question is open doubted who has indicated as much injury to Union men and Union troops as General Price, or "Old Pap," as he is generally called by the rebels.

A party of St. Louis Nimrods, dwe in number who went

A party of St. Louis Nimrods, five in number who went to North Missouri a low days ago on a shooting excursion, were gobbled up in Audrein country a few nights ago in the coolest manner. They obtained permits from the Provost Marshal General to carry arms for helsting purposes, and enjoyed a couple of days' sport on the prairies quite handsoffiely. On Saturday night last, while they were sleeping at a house about half a mile from the railroad, they were autrousded, and then walted upon by guerillan, who claimed to belong to the Second Missouri robel cavality. All their arms, ammonition and money were demanded and given up. They were furthermore compelled to take a parole not to zerve the United States, and, to cap the climax, were conscripted into the Second robed coarsilry above described. Then they were works not to reveal the affair for forty-eight hours, and finally were released. The diaconsited hunters arrived here yesterday.

released. 10s uncommonth steamer Imperial the first through bont from New Orleans at Calro, has given nimpetus to trade which it before inched. The Imperial is momentarily expected at the leves here, and a section of the Second Mismouri artillery has been berrowed, by consent of General Strong, for the purpose of welcoming the steamer with an appropriate Saluta.

York.

Free trade and no restrictions are the insane cries of a portion of the press of this city, backed by a select circle of interested merchants. Secretary Chase has issued orders allowing shipmen's to New Orleans, on steamers bonded not to land goods at intermediate points, free of charge. Heretofore the has insided orders allowing shipmen's to New Orleans, on steamers bounded not to land goods at intermediate points, free of charge. Horstofore the military regulations have imposed a charge of twenty cents for permits and five per cust on the involce value of the shipments to points on the Mississipp river opened by our fines and army. This taxation has of course borne heavily on commerce; but the peculiar situation of affairs justified the tax. The demand for free rade and a removal of government agents on the river steamers a equavalent to a demand for permission to supply the robots of Notium with goods, and amounts to virtual sid and comfort to the enemy, as any article in which they are deficient premotes the means of prolonging the robotilon. A few querillas still ravage portions of the interior. They go in small squade, such never sarries a blow until they are sure of their game. Henry county has lately been the scene of some herable outrages, to repeat which is simply a repetition of geerilla history for the isset two years. It is believed Quantrel is in command of bank whacking operations in Missouri. He is suffering from a wound received last fall in Case country, but plaze stiacks, leaving the execution to his lie steaments. A novel incident in the life of bushwhacking took place last week at Chapel Hill, in Johnson country, according to the testimony of the citizens of that place. Two guerrias one named "Farker, brother of the colonel lately killed, and the other named Harries. Parker and his bride held revolvers in their bands while the ceremony was performed. Their marriage certificate has been for warded a betting and all a concertratives in North Missouri, loss himmed tharries of the radicals to repeat sisters, named Harries. Parker and his bride held revolvers in their bands while the ceremony was performed. Their marriage certificate has been forwarded to the country seat of Johnson country to be recorded.

The struggle for the control of affairs between the radical shelithouts and the oncertr

Opposition to the coemy's ordinance of the late State Convention has taken the form of an appeal to the next Legislature, to order a new State convention to consider the emanciapation questions exclusively. The radicals hopfrom this course to sleet a maprity of desgates favorable to made since emandiation. Should this policy be negrous.

the short term and Hon. John B. Henderson for the long term.

An infusion of a rebel element, consisting of the Missouri prisoners captured at Vicksburg, who requise to be parvied, and wish to take the oath of allegiance, is greatly feared by the loyal inhabitants of this Mate. There are about five hundred of this class of Missourians now at the Alton Penitantiary, who are ravenous to take the oath and go nome. Two years' experience of administering the oath of allegiance to rebol prisoners has astisfied the people here that the rebois undergo no change of heart in the proceeding, but dissemble these feelings to secure personal freedom, which is often absend by as near an approach to glaloyal acts as safety from rearrest will allow. A romalitic scrape was discovered recently by the meteor of the Fernale Military Frisons—nothing less than an slopement between one of the rebot immates and a lovestrake grant. It was discovered and the guard arrested. He claimed that his heart's desire promised to go to Kontoky with him; but she spuring the life of the Cole county juit lately by disquired sudiers, and call she enouraged his advances to enable her to except with at the less tides of going of with him.

Filleen magroes were force by rescued from the Cole county juit lately by disquired sudiers, and released.

Hon. S. P. Chais, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in Boston in Friday evening on a brief visit. He spent Friday night at Nahani

noral R. B. Mircy, Lather-in-law of General McLief gas in Milwaukee in the 20th all, so route for St. on government business.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Lee's Army in Force Between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan Rivers.

The Cavalry Fight at the Fords of the Rappahannock.

The Rebels Driven from their Posttions and Retreat.

THE STRATEGY OF THE REBEL GENERAL,

Headquarters, Army or the Poromac, angust z, 1863.

General Buford's cavalry, artitlery and a supporting infaniry force yesterday orosmod the Rappahannock at the railroad station. These wish his cavalry and artillery, he proceeded towards Culpopper, driving Stuart's cavalry before him. When near Culpopper General Buford encountered a large rebel force of infaniry and artillery, and a Serce fight cound, insting until dark, when he withfrow to a strong position cast of Brandy Station. The loss on both sides was considerable. This recomnoissance confirms the concentration of Lee's forces near Culpepper, and indicated that his present beadquarters are at Stevensburg, four miles southeast of Culpepper. The twenty-sine sutler wagons captured near Fairfax, Thursday night, by Roeby and his band were recaptured, with all their contents, Friday morning, near Aidie, by the Second Massachusetts cavalry. A skurmish ensued between the guerillas and our advance guard, but on the approach of the main body Mosby fied, ciosaly pursued by the cavalry. Several of the ensuing are reported killed and wounded, but no report has been yet received of the result of the pursuit. This morning a detachment of our cavalry killed two and captured two others of Mosby's band ears New Baltimore, and were segaged in forreting out others. Yesterday and to-day the weather has been by far the hottest of the seance.

WAMEHOUTON, August 2, 1963.
It is very evident that Lee's army is in force between the Rappahanacck and Rapiden rivers, and probably moving eastward toward its old positions around Prote-ricksburg. Lee has, without doubt, been strongly rein-forced, and will attempt to stay General Meade's progress

A smart fight occurred yesterday afternoon at the fords of the Rappahannock below Rappahannock Station, between Buford's and Gregg's divisions of cavalry, supported by infantry, and the advance of the rebel army under A. P. Hill. Our cavalry crossed the river under a heavy fire and

drove the rebels from their positions, and at night bivou-acked upon the south side of the river. Our loss was

affair.

I remember that in all preceding campaigns General
Lee's tactics have been not to make a very obstinate resistance to the crossing of the federal troops, and it is possible that the giving way of the rebels is but a continuation of their plan of campaign.

Despatch of Mr. Trembly.

Despatch of Mr. Trembly.

In Camp Nash Rappanashood Bridge, August 1, 1863.

Last night found me in camp here. Just as we were retiring for the night the ominous order was whispered around to be ready to move at three o'clock A. M. Accordingly everything was got in readiness. It was a mest beautiful moonlight night, too clear and light for much secrecy in the anticipated laying of pontoos bridges. Promptly at the bour named all were on hand, and moved to a position on the river near the old nailroad crossing, infantry and sharpshooters occupying the same old rifle pits, and artillery the same defences used by Gen. Pope a year ago. Haif a dozen pickets were to be seen on the opposite side, but the very excellent opportunity afforded by the nature of the ground for a near approach, under core of the receding built, led to the supposition that more of the same sort were there.

At thre o'clock A. M. an attempt was made by a portion of deneral Raford's cavalry to ford the river just below the old railroad bridge, but the current proved too deep and strong, and some two hundred of them diamounted and rowed over in postoon boses. They climbed the bank and soon reached the top of the hills, and Mf. Saccesh thesiged his inte-defaut sif by a most hasty retreat to the woods, a fulls or more distant. Our men soon neattered out for a mile and a haif, nettling the exciting question of peacestion of the immediate opposite back of the river.

At the o'clock the ponton bridges were finished, and

At ten o'clock the ponton bridges were finished, and

the cavalry commenced crossing, and the skirmishers returned reporting a camp of robel cavalry, five hundred strong, two miles out.

At twelve o'clock cavalry and flying artillery, in large force, had gone out, supposed three or four miles, and commenced a heavy firing, which has been kept up with an evident lengthening of distance between them has just crossed. I hasten along.

Buford's cavalry crossed Rappahannock ford at nice o'clock yesterday morning. Our force was composed of the following cavalry regiments—Eighth New York, Third Virginia, Second United States, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fith United States, First United States, Nicth New York, Eighth Illinois and Seventeenth Pennsylvania.

The crossing was about haif a mile above the railroad states. The above of the aventing many states.

exact position of the enemy on the line of the rail road towards Culpopper, and the amount of the force they had disposed to dispute any crossing which we might attempt. The openy's cavalry were encountered half a mile from the ford. It was a portion of Stuart's cavalry, and consisted of Jones' and Hampton's brigades, with the following regiments:—First South Carolina, Second South Carolina, Cobb's Georgia legion and the Jefferson Land Legion.

savere fighting until a point was reached about one mile and a half this side of tulpepper, where the enemy's cavairy fell back on the iriu antry supports. We were then in turn obliged to retire, after a brisk fight with

standing the disparity of numbers—the rebels outsom-bering us two to one, after they had fallen back to the point where their infautry supports came to their assist-ance. Our loss in the fight near Culpsper, which was the most important, was a few killed and sixty-six wounded. The latter have arrived here, and are in the longings bosolied, under the characteristics.

louglass hospital, under the charge of Dr. Thompson.

Our cavalry forces only retired a mile and a half after they were attacked by the combined forces of the enemy's lefantry and cavalry, and held the chomy at bay there. We took about one hundred of the enemy prisoners, and some of their wounded are in our hands and lave ar-

and small rived here.

The rebel prisoners in our hands say that many of their dead lay upon the field near Culpopper, and that their loss dead lay upon the field near Culpopper.

oquals ours.

Our cavalry, under Buford, made three successive

Our cavalry, under Buford, made three successive charges upon the enemy. The regiments particularly distinguishing themselves were the Eighth New York and First United States regulars.

A rebel prisoner, of the Second South Carolina regiment, confirms all the above statements, and says that our cavalry grove Scart's men handsomely. A corps of infantry had crossed the Rappahanosck and was in a position to render Buford's cavalry the most efficient support.

According to the statement of one or the most intelligent of the rebel prisoners here, the rebel force is so much scattered along the numerous forts of the Rappahanosck watching our movements that no general engagement is immissent at present? For contra our Union wounded in yenterday's fight think quite to the contrary, though in everything else the wounded of both sides agree precisely.

Sergeant W Davidson, Co. H., 6th Peonsylvania.
Pat. Essexan, Co. C., 2d United States.
J. Steichauser, Co. C., 1st United States.
J. Steichauser, Co. C., 1st United States.
Sergeant E. A. Scatt, Co. G. 8th New York.
Prus. J. L. Betcher, Co. E., 5th United States.
Thus O. Rouke, Co. K., 6th Pennsylvania.
R. E. Barb.r., Co. E., 1st United States.
P. T. Kitteredge, Co. K., 2d United States.
Chas. Hoffman, Co. A., 1st United States.
Chas. Hoffman, Co. A., 1st United States.
Corporal R. Downe, Co. C., 1st United States.
Private P. Farmer, Co. F., 1st United States.
Private P. Farmer, Co. F., 1st United States.
Private Hoo. F. G. Power, Co. G., 5th New York.
Corporal H. T. Besselis, Co. B., 2d South Carolina of Johnson, Co. K., 1st United States.
Private Fred. Durgh, Co. G., 5th New York.
J. Johnson, Co. K., 1st United States.
Private Fred. Durgh, Co. G., 5th New York.
J. States Fred. Durgh, Co. G., 5th New York.
J. Jan. Rezannon, Co. M., 17th Ponnsylvania.
Bugler Thes. Architabili, Co. K., 5th United States.
C. B. Wheeler, Co. L., 2d United States.
C. B. Wheeler, Co. L., 2d United States.
C. B. Wheeler, Co. L., 2d United States.
Rugher J. Powers, Co. E. 1st New York.
Private Daniel Sheets, Co. D., 2d New York.
Private Daniel Sheets, Co. D., 2d New York.
Win Ells, Co. K., 5th United States.
W. Davis, Co. F., 8th New York.
Win Ells, Co. K., 5th United States.
W. Ballaran, Co. F., 8th United States.
W. H. Lazzer, Co. M., 5th United States.
John S. King, Co. F., 9th United States.
Sergeand M. B. Savder, Co. F., 8th Pennsylvania.
John Daly, Co. F., 1st United States.
Sergeand M. B. Savder, Co. F., 8th Pennsylvania.
John Daly, Co. F., 1st United States.
Sergeand M. B. Savder, Co. F., 8th Pennsylvania.
John Daly, Co. R., 8th United States.
Sergeand M. B. Savder, Co. F., 8th Pennsylvania.
John Daly, Co. R., 8th United States.
Sergeand M. B. Savder, Co. F., 8th Pennsylvania.
John Coffield, Ninth New York artiflery.
E. J. Harrington, First United States cavalry.
J. Harrington, Second United States cavalry.
J. Harrington, Seco

CENTREVILLE, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. S.

HEADQU'ARTERS, KIRG'S DIVISION, }
CHETARYLLES, July 30, 1963.

By direction of the General-in-Chief of the armies of a United States, and in pursuance of instructions from General commanding the department, the following der is published by the General commanding this discommending the commanding this discommend.

the General commanding the department, the following order is published by the General commanding this division:

Every citizen, or rebel soldier in disguise, against whom there is sufficient evidence of his havins committed depredations upon the railroads now used by the United States government, will be arrested and confined for punishment or put beyond the lines.

The people within ten miles of the Grange and Alexandria Railroad are notified that they will be held responsible in their persons and property for any injury done to the road, trains, depots or stations by citizens, guerillas or persons in disguise, and in case of any such injury they will be impressed as isobores to repair all damages.

If these measures should not prevent depredations, the entire inhabitants of the district of country along the railroad will be put across the lines and their property takes for gevernment uses. By command of Brigadler General RUFUS KING.

R. CRANDIER, Assistant Adjutant General,

Such an order has been long needed. The frequent depredations committed by guerillas upon the railroad and telegraph lines have occasioned great annoyance, and if this order should fail there remains but one alternative—immediate execution of every individual convicte of such outrages. A number of men still resants upon their farms within our lines, many of whom are suspected of these practices, but as yet sufficient evidence has not been obtained. Yesterday a number were arrested and sout to Washington. Anong them are Godhelf Deihi, Alexander N. Fisher, Thomas W. Hutchinson, Charles Hutchinson, Risas Grimsby and Hiram Brower. The latter is a romogade Penmayivanian, who emigrated to Virginia several years since that time he has been traveiling to and fro in the vicinity of our army, allording all the aid and comfort to the onemy in his priver, and persecuting loyal citizen, some of whom were from his own blate.

Head-quarters are besieged daily by femiles, some seek-

State.

Headquarters are besieged daily by females, some seek ing food, and not a few the means of aiding the rebain. The latter, however, most with very poor success. General King has instituted rigid measures for the govern ment of all such individuals, and the opportunities for benefiting their Southern friends are now few and fabotween.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Supreme Court-General Term.

Supreme Court—General Term.

Before Justices Sutherland, Barnard and Clerke.

Accourt 1.—In the Matter of the Habest Corpus on relation of Lexico Nath.—In this case, heard before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard, the action of and proceedings before the City Judge in this matter were, by the decision of the court rendered this morning, reversed, and the mid Louisa Nash remanded into custody. The only important point presented his morning, reversed, and the mid Louisa Nash remanded into custody. The only important point presented his the case was whether Judge Motune, as City Judge, has the right to have the writ of habese corpus. The releter was arrested and committed by Judge Motune, on the charge of larcety. She was discharged by Judge Motune, on the control Term, inc.—that of the City Judge Motune, on the central Term, inc.—that of the City Judge to issue the writ of habese corpus and the other was presented in this case, one, whether the City Judge has power to issue the writ of habese corpus; and the other, whether, if he has that power, he has made a correct decision in discharging the prisone. The power depends on the control-tion to be given to the words "judical powers" contained in the act of 1859, cred ting the offer of try judge. The portion of the act, which confers on the City Judge has powers and dedices his detices in as follows.—All judical powers was an earchy conferred on such City Judge, and said City Judge shall consumerating with said fleecorder perform the control flee.

powers vosted by law in the Recorder of the city of New York are hereby conterred on such City Judge, and said City Judge shall concurrently with and Recorder perform and discharge all y dich! delite imposed on such Recorder." Now, the only power which the Recorder has to lason a habeau corgan it derived from the statute making lim a Supreme Court commissioner. (2.R. 8, p. 281, sec. 20, a Supreme Court commissioner of the Supreme Court at chambers under Cortain limitations which do not affect this question. By the habeau or pay previsions application for the writinglish be made to any officer authorized to profess the daties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at chambers. (2.R. 8, p. 84, section 87) Storily thus any officer authorized to perform the daties of a Justice of the Supreme Court at chambers under cort at chambers might associate with a Supreme Court commissioner was authorized to perform some daties; the Recorder was a Supreme Court commissioner was authorized to perform one daties; the Recorder was a Supreme Court commissioner and by virtue of being such might issue the writ. I colors that the power and authority of the Peccoder is preceively that of a Supreme Court Judge at chambers. If will now be considered whether there is any distinction between the term "chambers in the done in weather was the done to the other of the story in the close of the supreme Court at chambers can be done to weather action." Those are

anticred whether there is any distinction between the rescribed whether and the term "caesation." They are, fact, convertible terms. Everything that can be done chambers can be done in wastism can be done chambers can be no distinction made been the powers and distinct are identically the me. The power of the Recorder to home a chambers is consequently the same as that of a reserve court Judge in vacation. In the year \$10,0 \text{inter} \text{ the West, in the case of Yates vs. Lensing (5 John, ap., 23), nunciated the doctrine is at the allowance of wart is abless corpus in vacation is not a judical act, is amineterial doe. If this decirine is abound it discount for the decirine is about it time to moraled the doctrine, had in view that one of the case. Other Justice Kent, at the time he moraled the decirine, had in view that one of the hale as grass provings which imposed a penalty for referring issue the writ; and he appears to base the doctrine use a principle that when a statute impose the performance an act in favor of a party upon a petition being premised in the aistue flash, and prescribes a penalty in fa-

to seve the writ; and he appears to have the dectrine on the principle that when a statute imposes the performance of an act in favor of a party upon a petition being freened, drawn in constrainty with specific directions continued in the statute fixed, and spectrices a pencity in favor of the party for a refusal to perform the act, then the act to be done in ministerial and not judicial. It is the very nature of a judicial power that those is about it may be vested shall decole and act according to their housest and fair judgment without being liable to suit ors or private parties for any error in their judgment, thus giving them free and uncontrolled acrosses of juddment. If, consequently, in the exercise of a judicial power, they refuse to perform an act or commit sty error in. He performance, they are completely protected from being called to account by a suiter or private party. If the samily given by the listena Corporate party. If the judicial given by the listena Corporate that the sevent of the officer to whom the application should be made, then the power to sense the writ might be a judicial obstinct than their would be no recruction on the expression from the representation of the officer to whom the application should be made, then they would be no recruction on the expression for a fine the power to sense the writ might be a judicial obstinct than their would be no recruction on the excrema of the officer to detect and the two sould not it any case be a recovery of the pedalty. The penalty, however, is imposed for refusing to grant the writ when legally applied for. If, there the officer should not it any case be a recovery of the pedalty. The penalty, however, is imposed for refusing to grant the writ he precent a mirrake as to the writ being legally applied nor, he would be listed to this penalty applied for, because the continued as pellina and deduces with perfect income the precent of the statute are of francial as to continue as of precent as the continued of the crute the penalty of the sta

bim a indicial-power. But this species of judgment is not that free and untrammeled exercise of judgment which apperiate and is examital to a judicial power. Nor does the fact that judges and courts are empowered to issue the writ necessarily make it a judicial power, for there can be no doubt that the performance of an act clearly munisterial in their may be imposed on a judge. The fact that a judge is so lected as the minister to perform a ministerial act cannot change the nature of the act, that will remain the same as it a coroner or constable had been selected. There is no reason for dissecuting from the principle laid down by Chief Justice Kent. Having thus come to the conclusion that the power of the Recorder to take a habeas is ministerial, it follows that it does not pass to the City Judge under the term "judicial powers." Upon the other question the commitment is in the form sanctioned by authority and is on principle amply sufficient. The disobarge must be vecated and the relater remanded on the temporary commitment. Justice Clerko's, opinion with be published on fusebage.

THE LATE TROUBLES IN THE CITY.

Proclamation of Mayor Opdyke. Mayon's Orsice, New York, July 30, 1863.

I, George Oplyke, Mayor of the City of New York, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of supervisors of the county of New York, this day approved by me, do here by over a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the late Colonel H. T. O'Brien, of the Jemes T. Brady regiment, Eleventh New York State Volunteers, who was killed on the 14th justant, while assisting the civil authorities to quali the recent riot. This amount is to be paid on the certificate of the Judge or Judges before whom the conviction or convictions shall be had, and is in addition to the reward offered on behalf of the City in my general proclamation of the 22d inst. GEORGE OPDYEE, Mayor.

Matters Before the Police. TURBANGE IN WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET

John Corrigan was arrested on Saturday night last by floor irving, of the Twentieth precinct, and brought beofficer Irving, of the Twentieth precinct, and brought before Justice Kelly, of the Jefferson Market Police Court,
charged with having taken a horse from the stable of the
Red first into of stages, in Thirty-fifth atreet, between
Tenth and Eleventh arenues, on the 14th of July
last. It is assorted that the prisoner then led a mob
through Eighth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, and said
mob afterwards attacked the dwelling house of James 8.
Gibbons, in West Twenty ninth street, where a collision
look place with the military, when the mob was fired on
and driven into Ninth avenue. He was committed for
examination.

ARREST OF A MAN CHARGED WITH PURNISHING THE of age, who was brought before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with laving been engaged in a froit in West Thirty second street, between Sixth and Seventh arenues, on the 15th of July last, where the colored man named Costello was killed and hung to a tree. It is alleged to twhen Ose tollo was dead Seuzack said to the mob, "I'll get a rope to hang him," and procured one from a stable in the vicinity, and threw it to the mob, by whom Costello was then strung up. He was held to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer. Hermann B. Wessells, of No. 357 enth avenue, became hits bondsman for that amount.

THE NAVY. Launch of the Iron-clad Canonicus.

norning from the yard of Harrison G. Loring, South Bo morning from the yard of Harrison G. Loring, South Boston. This vessel is the first one completed out of nine of her class ordered by government at different yards in the country. Considerable delay has been caused in the building of these vessels by their partial reconstruction to include the improvements suggested by the Charleston iron-clad fight. She has more than double the propelling upper buil is five inches thick, backed by and fas-tened to two beams of wrought iron six inches thick by seven, secured in the woodwork and runron thirteen inches broad and aix inches thick under her plating, or a total thickness of eleven inches of wrought iron above water. When ready for sea only water, and that painted white so as to be invisible at a distance. She was issueched with her machinery in hermanity, two turret engines, two pumping engines, two blowing engines, and two propelling engines, two which condensers will be added. Her propelling engines to gether are of seven hundred horse power. Her turret will be twelve inches thick, and her pilot house ten nebes thick, her smoke pipe eight inches, and from her bow projects from the upper half a prow of strongly framed iron twelve feet in leagth. Her armament, in her single turret, will donaist of two fifteen-inch Dahigren guns. She is undoubtedly one of the most formidable and effective iron-clade now affect. Captain John Rogers, who was present at the launch, is to command her. He commanded the Weshawken, at Warsaw donad, at the time of the encounter with the Atlants. The dimensions of the Valuel are 237 feet long, 13% doep, and 46 beam, the depth of her upper half being five jest, and her displacement of water about 1,706 fone. Her plant is the singlence will be taken by the keel of a side-wheel 1708 war steamer of 1,500 tons burther, called the Winnipse, which Mr. Loring is to build immediately for government. He is also constructing the machinery for a first class eloop-of-war. The Canonicus has yet to roceive her turret, armament and detailing touches, which will take four or fire weeks at the least. namely, two tarret engines, two pumping engines, two touches, which will take four or five weeks at the least. The vessel went off the ways safely and associately at thirty five minutes after one o'clock. The ceremony of baptism was performed by size D. B. Macomb, wife of

ted States Navy. Pernambuco June 23 from a cruise. All well Motters, 9 .- The screw sloop Mohiean arrived at Babie

THOMAS WOODWARD, 5. - The chartered schooner Thomas days cruise in search of pirates. For eleven days she was detained at Gloucoster to do duty as a const guard. D. C. MCREAY, 4 .- The chartered back D. Colden Mufray as spoked on the 22d to latitude forty-one degrees forty two seconds porth, implitude sixty six degrees twelle

minutes, cruising.

Jons Anams.—The United States sloop-of-war John Adams is to be used as an ordnance vested at Port Poyal
Iso, 9 -The United States ship Ino has on more than cession proved herself to be a very last sailor give below an abstract of her tog from Boston to Cadia which shows an unprecidented rate of continuous speed, which compares (avorably with that of some of our fast. steamers, and by far better than the average of our steam marsi vessels. She sailed from loston February 6, 1808, and serived to Cadiz on the 18th of the same mouth, trathirteen hours, which gives her an average rate of nearly ten and a quarter miles for three hundred and twenty by

The following is the log of the fas, from Boston to

	Lu	Lon.	Mile
February	5	69 57	10
	642 19	60 45	12
Fattuary	1	59 35	21
February	S 60 10	64 46	24
Vebruary	9	50 19	18
Pebruary	10	44 97	28
Pabenery.	11	34 62	26
Fabroary.	12 40 40	36 10	24
Petruery	13 47 25	25 72	22 1 20
Fabruary.	14	22 05	301
February	15	16 37	24
Embruary.	10	14 50	24
Pebruary	17	9:30	29
	19	6 15	21
****	and the second s		3.39

Br. Louis.-The United States sloop-of-war 64 Louis Commander Proble, was all Algorithm July 16, and would

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The stramphty Africa, Captain Stone, will leave Boston.

on Wednesday for Liverpool

The mails for Europe will close in this city on Tuesday
afternoon, at a quarter cast one and half past five o'close.

to go by califord. roody at eleven o'clock to horrow morning. It will contain the fatort details of the Movements and Operations of the Union Porces near Charleston, S. C.; The latest News

um the Army of General Mondo in Virginia, and of the Movements of General Lee and his Robet Forces; The intest intelligence from Louisiana and of the position of General Fanks and his Union Army. The latest socionate of the Movements of General Resocrats' Forces, and of the present condition of the Retols in the Fo The larest News from Mexico and Control and South Ame. tica, and reports of all insportant events of the past

hi gle topics, in wrappers, ready for malling, Five Painten Low, Non & Co. 47 Longeto Hol. London,
Dajland, wt) receive substructions and advertaments

Of the Eur. York Hera a

Arrival of the Storeship Supply. The United States storeship Sopply, D. G. McRitchie,
Acting Master commanding, from Pensacola eighteen
days, July 24, arrived at this port last night. July 31,
off Hatteras, saw United States steamer United States and
steamer Crecie, bound south.

The following is a list of the officers of the Supply:—

Acting Master Commanding—D. O. McRittoliae
Acting Master Commanding—D. O. McRittoliae
Acting Master and Executive Officer—T. Kampton.
Acting Master—Norman Pendod.
Bangara—J. W. Butler, F. H. Phipps.
Acting Assistant Paymenter—J. J. Griffiths.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—G. L. Lly.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—G. L. Lly.
Acting Master's Mater.—John White, A. M. Bock, J.
Almy.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The United States mail steamship Champion, Captain ones, will leave this port at noon to day for Aspinwall. The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half past ten o'clock this morning.

The New York HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be

The New York Herally-Edition for Europe—will be published at half-past mine o'clock to morrow morning, and will contain an interesting account from our special correspondents of the progress of the singe of Fort Wagner, near Charleston, S. C.: a report of the Union operations in North Carolina; interesting news from General Grant's army; the latest despatches from the Army of the Potomac, and all other interesting and important news of the past ten days.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for maring Mar.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, Sig

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Omera D. C. Ass. 509—August 1, 1861.
77, 57, 52, 28, 29, 18, 9, 22, 67, 7, 23, 75, 35.
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60, 20, 66, 46, 18, 39, 62, 67, 7, 56, 53, 12.
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theet, room No. I.

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MAYORS OF FIUT. NEW YORK, MULT he for your of five for the property of the company, here you have a company of the first a province of the first and the province of the major of the first and the province of the major of the first and the province of the major of the first are in the province of the first of